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Online  
ISSN 1440-9828



October 2012 No 649

## News Limited chief Kim Williams attacks 'creeping' censorship

BY: NICK LEYS [The Australian](#) October 04, 2012 9:13PM



**News Limited CEO Kim Williams delivers the AN Smith lecture at the University of Melbourne.**

**Picture: Stuart McEvoy Source: The Australian**  
**JOURNALISM is "under attack" from politicians who must end their attempts to overregulate and introduce "creeping media censorship", the chief executive of Australia's largest publishing company has warned.**

Kim Williams, the chief executive of News Limited, hit back tonight at those he sees as the "Luddites" placing obstacles in the way of media companies as they try to adapt and survive in the age of the digital revolution.

"The answer to the changing media environment is to place our faith not in the supposedly superior wisdom of the great and the good but in the democratic common sense of the Australian people as consumers and citizens," Mr Williams said.

"And to invest in journalism and ensure we embrace change and smart business models for the new age."

Mr Williams - the former Foxtel chief executive who was appointed almost a year ago to run News Limited, which publishes The Australian - was delivering the AN Smith lecture in journalism at the University of Melbourne.

The event is regarded as the most prestigious lecture in Australian journalism and past speakers have included News Corporation chairman Rupert Murdoch, former prime minister Bob Hawke, former Queensland premier Peter Beattie and ABC managing director Mark Scott.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, given the emphasis this year on media regulation and the challenges facing the media

industry, Mr Williams titled his speech "Media Futures - Observations through a rather frosty crystal ball".

He said the greatest challenge to the industry could be narrowed down to: "How do we sustain the role of profitable, professionally researched, edited and published journalism in the lives of people who have everything the world has ever known accessible from their smart phone? Particularly when they are used to getting so much of it for free?"

Taking on those who argued that "great journalism is dead", Mr Williams said evidence to the contrary was everywhere.

"There is much to be positive about: robust, continuing and truly great journalism; sustainable business models for print and shiny new business models in digital media; and a heightened and voracious appetite from consumers for diverse news and information across their spectrum of passions and interests," he said.

"Too often today we hear that great journalism is dead: that no investigative journalism happens, there is too much opinion, and that fine writing and arduous effort have been replaced by vox pops and tweets. I beg to differ.

"I believe great journalism is thriving, and that it constitutes the soul of great media organisations today. It certainly does at News Limited. Yes, the media does get things wrong and engage in excesses at times. But the great things journalism achieves speak for themselves."

News Limited was confident of the future of print, he said, and still sold more than 11 million newspapers each week, read by more than 13 million people.

"We are also confident about our digital strategy and related investments," Mr Williams said.

As he has done previously, he issued a clarion call against overregulation and singled out the government's Finkelstein review into print media this year.

<http://www.theaustralian.com.au/media/newslimited-chief-kim-williams-attacks-creeping-censorship/story-e6frg996-1226488480475>

Some interesting news from CANADA

**Federal Court upholds contested hate-speech law despite pending repeal**

By Don Butler, Ottawa Citizen October 3, 2012 7:01 PM



**Marc Lemire, webmaster of [www.freedomsite.org](http://www.freedomsite.org) will wait to see what sort of financial support is forthcoming before appealing the federal court ruling. Photo by John Major.**

OTTAWA — In what may be the last hurrah for the Canadian Human Rights Act's vanishing prohibition on hate speech, the Federal Court of Canada has ruled that a tribunal was wrong when it opted not to apply the act's provisions in a 2009 decision.

Parliament voted in June to repeal section 13 of the act, which bans hate speech on the Internet. The matter is now before the Senate and has yet to receive Royal Assent.

Despite that, Federal Court Justice Richard Mosley ruled this week that the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal erred in law when it refused to apply the controversial section following a hearing into a complaint by Ottawa lawyer and activist Richard Warman.

Warman filed a complaint in 2003, alleging that Marc Lemire, webmaster of [freedomisite.org](http://freedomisite.org) and a former leader of the far-right Heritage Front, had violated the act by allowing the posting of comments that were likely to expose homosexuals and blacks to hatred or contempt. Lemire responded with a constitutional challenge of section 13.

The tribunal ruled on the case in 2009. While it found that one article on Lemire's website violated the section, it ruled that penalties in the act were inconsistent with Charter of Rights guarantees of freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression.

On that basis, the tribunal declined to apply section 13 or any of its associated remedies, which include cease-and-desist orders and fines of up to \$10,000. It found, in effect, that the section 13 regime outlined in the act

had become too punitive and unduly impaired Lemire's right to free expression.

The Canadian Human Rights Commission — which investigates complaints under the human rights act and determines which ones are referred to the quasi-judicial tribunal for adjudication — applied to the Federal Court for judicial review of the tribunal's findings. Tuesday, Mosley released his 69-page decision.

The court found that the act's penalty provisions — added in 1998 — were unconstitutional, saying they "fundamentally altered the nature of the section 13 process and brought it uncomfortably close to the state's ultimate control measure, criminal prosecution." But Mosley said the tribunal should have "severed" the penalty provisions and applied section 13 and its other remedies. Those parts of the act are "justifiable in a free and democratic society," he found, and the tribunal erred by declining to apply them.

"The minimal harm caused by section 13 to freedom of expression is far outweighed by the benefit it provides to vulnerable groups and to the promotion of equality," he wrote.

Mosley noted that the House of Commons has voted to repeal section 13 and leave the suppression of free speech to criminal prosecution. Nevertheless, he said he had no difficulty concluding that section's objectives "continue to be substantial and pressing."

He ordered the tribunal to issue a declaration that Lemire's publication of the offending article breached

section 13 and determine whether a remedy, such as a cease-and-desist order, is appropriate.

Section 13 was included in the 1977 human rights act to address groups and individuals who were then using the telephone to disseminate hate messages. In 2001, as part of post-9/11 anti-terrorism measures, Parliament amended the act to specifically include Internet hate messages. Ever since then, the section has sparked intense controversy, with critics characterizing it as a tool for censorship.

For all the sound and fury, Internet hate complaints have never been very numerous, making up about two per cent of all signed complaints received by the human rights commission.

Since 2001, the commission has investigated 77 section 13 complaints, half of which did not proceed to the tribunal — a separate and independent body. Others were settled through mediation. Fewer than 20 have proceeded to the tribunal for a hearing, though all but a handful of those were upheld.

Warman, who once worked as an investigator for the human rights commission, has been the instigator of more than a dozen of the online hate complaints heard by the tribunal. Prior to the Lemire decision in 2009, all were upheld or settled in mediation.

Philippe Dufresne, the human rights commission's acting senior general counsel, hailed Mosley's decision as important.

"It clarifies the circumstances where a tribunal can refuse to apply legislation," he said. "For us, the decision was about the rule of law. It was about tribunals following laws enacted by Parliament, unless they're declared unconstitutional."

In that sense, Dufresne said, Mosley's decision has broader implications. "It means any time you have a law that's validly enacted and constitutional, tribunals have to apply them."

He wouldn't say if the commission would push for a remedy when the Lemire case goes back to the tribunal, noting that it had not pushed for a fine when the tribunal heard the original case. "Our view was that in situations such as these, the proper remedy is a cease-and-desist order."

Assuming that the bill repealing section 13 passes the Senate and receives Royal Assent, there will be a one-year transition period before the section disappears from the act. After that, Dufresne said, "it will no longer be possible for individuals to file complaints of hate propaganda with the commission."

But until that happens, he added, the existing law applies and the commission is required to enforce it.

Lemire reacted to the decision on his freedomsite blog, calling it "both a major victory for freedom and a setback." He called the court's decision to uphold section 13 "the most shocking part of the decision," saying it had given the controversial section "its last gasp of air."

Lemire said his decision on whether to appeal Mosley's decision depended largely on whether he receives financial help from supporters.

"I cannot carry on this important fight alone," he told readers of his blog. "Your donations literally equal the survival of this case. No organizations are assisting with the bill at all."

<http://www.ottawacitizen.com/news/Federal+Court+upholds+contested+hate+speech+despite+pending/7339458/story.html>

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– From our Archive –

## Inside a Holocaust - 8 Aug 1994

By Chris Masters

Updated August 21, 2011 16:56:00

**Chris Masters' powerful report on the 1994 mass murder of tens of thousands of people in the African nation of Rwanda.**

**The report took us to the refugee camps where, as a result of the civil unrest between Hutu and Tutsi tribes, blood flowed in what was to become an horrific genocide.**

**The program took its name from Masters' personal reaction to what he encountered there: countless bodies, inexplicable cruelty and senseless waste.**

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Rwandan boy (ABC)

<http://www.abc.net.au/4corners/stories/2011/08/08/3288520.htm>

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Australian Broadcasting Corporation

TV PROGRAM TRANSCRIPT

LOCATION: <http://www.abc.net.au/lateline/content/2005/s1407624.htm>

**LATELINE.**

## New book details Irving holocaust court case

Reporter: Hamish Fitzsimmons

**TONY JONES:** At the beginning of the year 2000, 55 years after the end of World War II, the Jewish holocaust was effectively put on trial in Britain's High Court. Historian David Irving claimed an American academic Deborah Lipstadt had defamed him by calling him a holocaust denier. Mr Irving was a proponent of the view that the numbers of Jews killed by the Nazis had been greatly inflated. He lost the case and was bankrupted as a result. The author at the centre of the trial says she doesn't feel like a hero as a result, but historians say the case has significant implications. We'll hear from Deborah Lipstadt in a moment, but first Hamish Fitzsimmons has this report.

**HAMISH FITZSIMMONS:** For many survivors of the Holocaust, like this woman, Deborah Lipstadt became something of a reluctant hero when she defended a libel claim brought by the British historian David Irving in 2000.

**PROFESSOR DEBORAH LIPSTADT, HOLOCAUST HISTORIAN:** I did not feel as if I was anyone's great hero. Five years earlier, David Irving had told the New York Times that I had been the one to be taken out of the line to be shot, fully expecting me to, quote, "Crack up and cop out". Irving may well have been surprised when I fought back in the way that I did, ultimately giving far better than I got.

**HAMISH FITZSIMMONS:** Mr Irving claimed that in about 300 words of her book Denying the Holocaust, Deborah Lipstadt had defamed him by saying he was a Holocaust denier and twisted facts to suit his arguments. Mr Irving has long been identified with the far-right view of the holocaust, which argues the numbers of Jews killed by the Nazis has been exaggerated and perhaps didn't even happen.

**DAVID IRVING, HISTORIAN:** It never occurs to you to look in a mirror and say, "Why am I disliked. "What is it the rest of humanity doesn't like "about the Jewish people?"

**HAMISH FITZSIMMONS:** Deborah Lipstadt's new book deals with the trial and its aftermath. It was a case, she says, simply about backing her original claims.

**PROFESSOR DEBORAH LIPSTADT:** The case was about proving that the man is a liar, proving that I told

the truth. The man is a Holocaust denier. He lies about history, that he is an anti-Semite and a racist as the judge determined, that was my objective.

**HAMISH FITZSIMMONS:** To defend her case, Professor Lipstadt's lawyers advised her not to testify on her own behalf nor to speak to the media outside the court. Instead they assembled what she describes as a "dream team" of historians to go through David Irving's work to prove she was correct. This meant the defence had to prove that the Holocaust had taken place.

**DR DIRK MOSES, HISTORIAN SYDNEY UNIVERSITY:** History was effectively on trial, because as I said, the defendants had to prove, essentially, that Irving's propositions were false, which in effect meant that they had to show that what he denied had happened, had happened.

**HAMISH FITZSIMMONS:** Britain's High Court found in favour of Professor Lipstadt and her publisher and in a scathing judgement, Mr Justice Gray found of Irving: "He is an active Holocaust denier. That he is anti-Semitic and racist and that he associates with right-wing extremists who promote neo-Nazism." Historians say the Irving-Lipstadt case has had significant ramifications for the study of the Holocaust by forcing a detailed re-examination of the original sources.

**DR DIRK MOSES:** So how do we construe or infer the intention of the Holocaust to Hitler and his policy makers who worked with him? Well, there are lots of smaller documents, if you like, documents which deal with particular aspects of a campaign of a camp of executions in Poland in 1941, which put together show the unfolding of a policy over the course of several years.

**HAMISH FITZSIMMONS:** Though the Irving-Lipstadt case didn't set out to put the Holocaust on trial, that's effectively what happened. It ended with the David Irving's reputation in tatters, but it didn't end the question about freedom of speech and whether people have a right to deny the Holocaust. Hamish Fitzsimmons, Lateline.

<http://www.abc.net.au/lateline/content/2005/s1407624.htm>



### War on Dissent

In 1950, war broke out in Korea. It was a Cold War test of strength that many in the West thought could be a stepping stone to World War 3. As [Michael Thwaites](#),

ASIO's former Head of Counter Espionage, remembers: "there was a real fear which I don't think people understand today, that we were going to have a world

clash...The Cold War was not an illusion. It had to be won".

In Australia, ASIO energetically monitored all potential threats to security, both direct and indirect. Much of the information was to feed an ambitious plan to intern thousands of left wing sympathisers should a major war break out.

Historian [David McKnight](#) claims that at the beginning of the 1950's, "there were about 10,000 people who would've been in internment camps, but, of course, the internment plan was still active until 1971. Throughout the 1950s and '60s, almost any activity that was non-conformist or radical was regarded as subversive, particularly if it was associated with the Communist Party. And of course, the Communist Party was interested in a great many things; the anti-bomb movement, Aboriginal Rights, women's organisations." While the majority of the groups monitored were only interested in social issues rather than subversion, an attitude soon developed where ASIO spied on any almost group that sought to challenge the status quo. However, according to [Ray Whitrod](#), an ASIO officer of the time, the security service had its reasons for such a broad approach.

He claims that, "it had been a deliberate policy of the Soviets to establish a cover organisation, like the Australian Peace Council, to give them public recognition and also... recruit people...and then subsequently develop them as full-time agents."

ASIO also targeted the Australian intellectual community, probing deep into the country's universities. [Moya Horowitz](#) was a young ASIO agent working to Ray Whitrod. She remembers, "You only had to be a member of the Labor movement . . . which was, I think every student [was] in those days . . . and [you were] down on file...I spent a lot of time at university." ASIO's surveillance list became a 'Who's Who' of the academic world. Russell Ward, Professor John Anderson, future Governor-General Zelman Cowan, and Dr. Jim Cairns, later Deputy Prime Minister, were all watched. And especially Manning Clark.

Professor of History at the Australian National University, Clark held enormous influence amongst the intelligentsia. Often provocative, he returned from leading a writer's delegation to Moscow in 1958 to claim that Lenin, the father of Communism, was Christ-like, at least in his compassion. Tagged forever as a fellow traveller, some still claim Clark was a Soviet agent of influence. Ironically, this is dismissed as ridiculous by ASIO's Michael Thwaites who is content to "blame" Clark for turning a blind eye to the realities of the Soviet regime. Yet Clark was subjected to years of surveillance, as were many others.

Boxer Jimmy Carruthers, Methodist Minister Alan Walker, actor Peter Finch and painter Lloyd Rees all had ASIO files in the '50s -even that quintessential Australian character of the day, actor Chips Rafferty.

The political world was also closely monitored. Clyde Cameron, a staunch trade unionist and a federal Labor MP from the South Australian Left, was one of many ALP politicians who knew they were being watched by ASIO.

He says, "I used to be in all of those 'Ban the Bomb' processions, and anything protesting against that kind of thing, which was organised in the main by people sympathetic to the Communist Party. It didn't worry

me...There were ASIO photographers taking photographs of all of us who were marching as well as Manning Clark and all the others whose names have come to light since."

Surveillance was so prevalent that many, like Communist Party member Betty Searle, came to expect it; "As for the phone, you got to the stage where you could tell whether ASIO was listening in, and even now sometimes I hear this crackle."

But there was another reason for the endless surveillance. ASIO was a powerful influence in vetting people for jobs and identifying potential security risks. Moira Evans remembers that "when their name up for a job later on and it was vetted, you'd find the Labor Club, or whatever it was, the Peace Movement, so they had to be investigated."

"Homosexuals," says Ray Whitrod, "were also vetted strongly on the view that they were open to blackmail because homosexuality, at that time, was a criminal offence."

Controversy also surrounds ASIO's monitoring of the flood of immigrants that swept into Australia in the '50s and '60s. In their anxiety to keep out potential left-wing subversives, ASIO is today accused of missing more serious threats from the Right.

Historian David McKnight claims that , "we now know that Australia let a lot of war criminals, Gestapo informers and other such types, junior ministers in Nazi puppet governments, into Australia."

The most famous example concerned the Ustasha, a Fascist organisation in Croatia. An enthusiastic partner of the Nazis in the Jewish holocaust, Ustasha sympathisers easily entered post-war Australia. Later, they would give ASIO one of its more revealing tests.



By the 1960s ASIO was busy monitoring perceived left-wing threats from the growing anti-Vietnam War protest movement. David McKnight remembers: "In the anti-Vietnam period, ASIO really went into full gear...I mean phone taps, agent penetration of student movement, and so on. Nothing, all holds, all stops were pulled out in what was called 'Operation Whip', to whip young people, and students, and left-wingers into line." But when political terror arrived in Australia, it came not from the Left but the Right. On New Year's Day, 1967, an explosion ripped through the Yugoslav Consulate in Sydney, the climax of a wave of attacks on Yugoslav property going back to 1963. By 1970, bombs had torn through the Melbourne consulate too - and Yugoslav clubs, businesses, churches and homes.

Those Ustasha migrants who came in here in the '50s had formed an armed militia, dedicated to liberating their Croatian homeland from Yugoslav Communism.

After secret military training in Australia, the Croatian Revolutionary Brotherhood tried to launch an armed uprising in Yugoslavia.

[Kerry Milte](#), formerly with the Commonwealth Police, believes ASIO failed to do anything about the organisation because of an ideological mind-set whereby all threats were seen to come from the Left. With the election of the Whitlam Labor Government in 1972, it was inevitable that these two worlds would collide. Lionel Murphy, civil libertarian and radical law reformer, had long been a ASIO critic. Now he was Attorney-General - and ASIO's ministerial boss. And after years under ASIO's gaze, the party of Doc Evatt, which believed it had been spied on for decades, had old scores to settle. In February, 1973, Murphy recruited Kerry Milte from the Commonwealth Police to join his staff.

"Lionel Murphy's view of ASIO," says Milte, "was one of deep suspicion. It was a distrust which grew from the days of Petrov, the Split, the DLP. The ALP believed ASIO was on the side of the Right, disadvantaging the Australian Labor Party."

Murphy became increasingly angry with what he believed was ASIO's refusal to supply intelligence on Croatian terrorism. But Murphy's frustration came to a peak with the visit of the Yugoslav Prime Minister, Dzemal Bijedic - the Ustasha's number one enemy.

On the eve of the visit, the Commonwealth police - not ASIO - advised Murphy of a plot to assassinate Bijedic. Murphy went ballistic and decided to search ASIO's files for the facts he believed they were concealing.

Murphy, Kerry Milte, and a contingent of Commonwealth Police swooped on ASIO's Melbourne office early on the morning of 15 March 1973. ASIO was stunned, outraged.

The uproar was tremendous. The high melodrama of the Murphy Raid rocked Australia and the Whitlam Government. Murphy had indeed been misled. ASIO was not withholding information on the Ustasha - because it had next to nothing to withhold.

"Well, they'd lost the plot," says Kerry Milte, "who would have thought they had nothing?"

Lionel Murphy and ASIO both lost face - but both lived to fight another day. A Labor Government had set up ASIO in 1949 and with the new terrorism, they had to keep it.

"It's necessary, although regrettable," said Lionel Murphy, "that ...you need an Intelligence Organisation, and one that's subject to civilian supervision." For Kerry Milte the Murphy raid brought ASIO out into the open, ultimately forcing a re-think that would make it apolitical. In years to come, ASIO would be shaken up by a series of Royal Commissions and rebuilt to fight the new threats of urban terrorism and economic espionage.

In hindsight, historian David McKnight, himself a former member of the Communist Party believes the '50s hysteria over communism "wildly" over-estimated the potential threat from the Left. According to him, "the only people who believed that a socialist revolution was possible in Australia were, on the one hand, ASIO and, on the other, the Communist Party themselves."



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## Shoah director Lanzmann writes his memoirs

Australian Broadcasting Corporation

Broadcast: 05/07/2012

Reporter: Tony Jones

**Claude Lanzmann has been a French resistance fighter, friend of Jean-Paul Satre, lover of Simone de Beauvoir and the maker of an epic nine-hour film on the Holocaust.**

**TONY JONES, PRESENTER:** Here is tonight's special guest.

Claude Lanzmann was a French resistance fighter, a close friend of Jean-Paul Sartre, a long-time lover of Simone de Beauvoir.

He's also the maker of what some call the greatest documentary film ever made. Shoah is an epic nine-hour film on the Holocaust.

Now aged 87, he's finally written his memoir. It's called The Patagonian Hare.

Claude Lanzmann was in Paris when we recorded this conversation.

Claude Lanzmann, thanks for joining us.

**CLAUDE LANZMANN, FILM MAKER & AUTHOR:** I thank you.

**TONY JONES:** I realised while reading your book that it's more than 25 years since I first saw Shoah, but I

can remember entire long sequences of it as if it were yesterday. So, I'm wondering where do you think its enduring power comes from?

**CLAUDE LANZMANN:** It's not so easy to say and to explain. Shoah is really like sauce, you know, like a sauce which does not stop to go. And it is very strange because at the very beginning I had very precise ideas one should see my film in such and such a way, not another one. And now I am much more flexible.

There are countries - and I think it is a great victory and a great achievement - like Turkey, for instance. Turkey for the first time really is - broadcasted Shoah on the public television, the main channel, each week one hour. And there were - the answer was absolutely tremendous. Every time it was the same.

More than five million Turkish people watch Shoah very carefully, precisely, every week. And it was - the

success was so big that they started again the following nine days or 10 days, because the film is nine hours and a half.

And it is - it was the first time that the film was released officially in a Muslim country, a country which, as you probably know, at the - this very moment is not so - in such friendly relationship with Israel, so it is very interesting.

**TONY JONES:** As you explained it in your memoir, you suddenly realised that the missing evidence was what happened in the gas chambers which nobody survived and only then did you know that the subject of the film would be death, death rather than survival.

**CLAUDE LANZMANN:** Absolutely. Absolutely. It was an absolute turning point for me and breaking point during the making of this film, which was a very difficult task, a very difficult undertaking. And at the very beginning I could not know the core, the heart of my subject.

And suddenly I realised - not suddenly, but after months of work, that of course the core was not the survivor, not the survivors, but the dead. And the survivors who are appearing in Shoah, the Jewish protagonists of Shoah, they don't deserve for themselves the qualification of survivors.

I called them in French (inaudible) because none of them should have survived. They were all people of the so-called Sonderkommando who worked at the last station, at the last stage of the destruction process. This means they worked really at the crematorium and at the gas chamber and they were the only witnesses, like the (inaudible) themselves, like the Germans, of the deaths of the Jewish people. And this is the reason why I wanted them and only them in this film. (Excerpt from Shoah)

**CLAUDE LANZMANN:** How did he react, the first time he unloaded corpses, when the gas van doors were opened?

**TRANSLATOR:** The third day, he saw his wife and children. He placed his wife in the grave and asked to be killed. The Germans said he was strong enough to work, that he wouldn't be killed yet. (End of excerpt).

**TONY JONES:** A great deal has been written about these men, the Sonderkommandos, who you describe as heroes.

**CLAUDE LANZMANN:** Yes.

**TONY JONES:** But they only survived by participating in the killing process. How is it that this did not dehumanise them?

**CLAUDE LANZMANN:** I consider these men as heroes, as you say, they are heroes, they are (inaudible) and they have sense. And they were simple people, they were intelligent, they were soft, they were very human, and in the most inhuman conditions they succeeded not only to keep their own humanity, but to take the proper measure of what is life, you know. They discovered the

infinite, infinite price of what is a human life. And I am like them because I consider that there is life and nothing else.

A film has been made on me in France two years ago and when the film was finished - and it is not a bad film, but I did not make it myself - people asked me, "What kind of title would you like to give to your film?" And I answered exactly like one of the men of the Sonderkommando of Auschwitz who buried his last words in the earth of the crematorium and it was discovered years after the war, "There is life. There is only life." And we want to live one day more, one minute more, one month more and so on because everybody lives. There is nothing else but life.

**TONY JONES:** One of the most remarkable sequences in the film is with a man you spent many years trying to track down, Abraham Bomba, also known as the Barber of Treblinka. Now he was still a barber when he found him and you film a sequence with him cutting a man's hair as he remembers exactly what happened inside that extermination camp. What can you tell us about that man?

**CLAUDE LANZMANN:** If I had the proper time I would be able to tell you, but we have not enough time. I will try whatsoever.

First of all, this man, I knew that he had existed and that he had for a while cut the hair of the woman inside the gas chambers of Treblinka, but it was impossible for me to find him. I knew that he was living in North America, that he was a barber in Manhattan, but I had no - I tried everything to find him and I did not succeed.

After many attempts, I found him, and we spent two days and one night, Abraham Bomba and me, in the mountains of upstate New York in the Catskills where he talked to me non-stop. And I discovered that the only way for me to have these people, people like him, in the film and to have them talking and telling these terrible things as they went through - and it is very difficult for them in front of a camera, in front of a cinema team and so on - I had to know everything in advance in order to be able to help them because they have to pay the highest price to tell the story.

With Bomba, the idea to film him in hairdresser salon was my idea. I proposed him the idea; he liked it. He liked this idea. And I did so because I thought that making the same gesture, cutting the hair of a man with scissors, as they did for the woman, would help him to talk.

(Excerpt from Shoah)

**ABRAHAM BOMBA:** Most of them they had long hair, they had short hair, but we had to do the job to gather off the hair. Like I mentioned that, the Germans, they needed the hair for their purposes.

(End of excerpt).

**TONY JONES:** It was very emotional, that scene. You can see the point where he himself, his mind goes back to those days.

**CLAUDE LANZMANN:** Yes. I ask him several times during the talk, during the interview with him, "But what did you feel the first time you saw all these naked woman with children, naked to entering in the gas chamber?"

And there were 17 barbers waiting with scissors and the woman had to sit on a bench, and they started to cut very fast. And he told me, "You know, living day and night among the corpses or among people who were about to die in the following minutes, you had no feeling at all. Your feeling disappeared."

And it is at the very moment that he says this very sentence that suddenly he breaks in tears. When he says that he had no emotion, suddenly the emotion returns, comes back with full force.

(Excerpt from Shoah)

**ABRAHAM BOMBA:** A friend of mine, he worked as a barber, he was also a good barber in my home town. When his wife and his sister come into the gas chamber ... (pauses) ...

**CLAUDE LANZMANN:** Go on, then, you must go. You have to.

**ABRAHAM BOMBA:** Can't do it. It's too hard.

**CLAUDE LANZMANN:** Please. We have to do it. You know it.

**ABRAHAM BOMBA:** I won't be able to do it.

**CLAUDE LANZMANN:** You have to do it. I know it's very hard.

(End of excerpt).

**TONY JONES:** Let's change direction completely now if we can because in your memoir you also talk frankly and unflinchingly about your own life and about the strange and unconventional relationship between yourself, Simone de Beauvoir and Sartre. They were very powerful people. As a young man, did you feel overshadowed by them?

**CLAUDE LANZMANN:** I was 27 years old when I met Simone de Beauvoir and I think she was 44. It is not such a disaster (inaudible).

And since a long time she had no sex relationship with Sartre. I would have never accept this: she would not and he would not. It was not - we say in French pacteau. Sartre was my - a close friend of mine.

She was a close friend of mine and she was - we lived together, conjugal life, a couple life for eight years. And afterwards we remain very close friends till (inaudible). All this is extremely clear. There is no - there is nothing - nothing strange in this relationship.

**TONY JONES:** Well clearly from the way you've written about Simone de Beauvoir you have a great passion for her. Now looking back at 87 years of age on that, what do you conclude about the nature of love?

**CLAUDE LANZMANN:** Would I what?

**TONY JONES:** Well I mean, what are your thoughts about the nature of love? Because despite the depth of that passion, it still didn't last.

**CLAUDE LANZMANN:** No, I don't understand. This is very general question. I never interrogated myself about the nature of love. I did love her or I did not? Simone de Beauvoir was not the only woman in my life, no. But maybe I did not grasp your question, on what is behind your question

**TONY JONES:** Well it's a philosophical question really about what love means. When you look back on a great passion ...

**CLAUDE LANZMANN:** Yes.

**TONY JONES:** ... after all these years, do you wonder what love meant after all?

**CLAUDE LANZMANN:** Dear sir, I think that passion is very rare and very precious, but you can absolutely have several passions in the course of your - of a life, especially if this life is rather long. You have not - not one passion. Maybe it is your case and I congratulate you, but it has not been my case. I had several passions. I have still passion.

**TONY JONES:** Well let me ask you this: do you think that people like Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir still exist? Are they still being produced by the modern world?

**CLAUDE LANZMANN:** Not many, sir. No, no, there are not many. They were rare in the - when they were alive and they much more rare now. There are not many people like this in no respect at all.

**TONY JONES:** Why is that? Because I think you may be right, but I'm trying to work out why.

**CLAUDE LANZMANN:** Because the world has changed, sir. The world has changed. We don't live in the same time. The time when I had this relationship with Simone de Beauvoir, with Sartre, with my other friends, don't forget that we were not far from the end of the War, of the Second World War.

It was an epic time. And we (inaudible) - we trusted in the possibility of (inaudible). Yes. I think that the conditions of today are very far from epic.

**TONY JONES:** It seems that not many people even think like they did these days.

**CLAUDE LANZMANN:** We believed in some utopia. Today I don't know who can be utopians except maybe the money people, the financial people. The key of the new world. But it's not so fascinating.

**TONY JONES:** Does that make you sad?

**CLAUDE LANZMANN:** Frankly, yes, absolutely.

**TONY JONES:** Claude Lanzmann, we thank you very much for taking the time to talk to us.

**CLAUDE LANZMANN:** Forgive my poor English.

<http://www.abc.net.au/lateline/content/2012/s3540065.htm>

# COMPASS: Bloodlines

21 September 2008

## Summary

**Bloodlines** tells the reconciliation story of Bettina Goering and Ruth Rich. Bettina is the grand-niece of Nazi war criminal Herman Goering, and now a US resident. Ruth Rich is a Jewish artist and the daughter of Holocaust survivors who lives in northern NSW. Filmed in Santa Fe, Australia and Berlin, the film explores Bettina's life story and what draws her across the world to meet Ruth. In a series of intimate meetings, we see the clash between their strong personalities, family legacies, cultures and life values. With rare courage and honesty both women confront the traumas transmitted through their bloodlines. A

friendship develops as they face this significant cost of war and genocide to future generations.

## Story

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For further information about Bloodlines please visit [www.bloodlinesfilm.com](http://www.bloodlinesfilm.com) - please note this is an external site.

<http://www.abc.net.au/compass/s2370438.htm>

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## Inside the Trial of the Pope's Butler

September 29, 2012 11:23 AM EDT

**The Pope's personal attendant, accused of leaking sensitive documents, faced a judge today. Barbie Latza Nadeau attends—and gets a rare glimpse at the Holy See's secretive justice system.**

Looking clean-shaven and well rested, Pope Benedict XVI's former butler faced a three-judge Vatican tribunal on Saturday morning facing charges of aggravated theft for allegedly stealing his boss's private papers and leaking them to the press.

The trial was attended by Vatican public relations members, the commander of the Vatican's elite Swiss guard, two Vatican journalists, and eight regular journalists—whose pens were confiscated on entry to the courtroom, just in case they contained covert listening devices. The reporters were then given identical orange pens so they could act as eyes and ears for the Vatican press corps, who they briefed after the semi-public hearing ended.

Paolo Gabriele is standing trial with Claudio Sciarpelletti, a computer technician who worked for the Holy See Secretariat of State. Sciarpelletti, who did not attend the trial in person, faces charges of abetting Gabriele's theft of the documents. Sciarpelletti's lawyer Gianluca Benedetti pleaded his client's innocence and then petitioned the court for a separate trial for his client, insisting that the two suspects were no more than informal acquaintances and not partners in crime. Gabriele nodded in agreement at his co-defendant's lawyer's remarks. Judge Giuseppe Dalla

Torre approved the motion, and the two trials will now be separated.

Cristiana Arru, Gabriele's lawyer, then petitioned the court to order an independent examination of fingerprints on a nugget of gold that was found in Gabriele's apartment. She implied that her client has no idea how the nugget got there, and that in order to find out if it was planted or actually stolen, more fingerprint analyses must be taken. This time Dalla Torre denied the motion after Nicola Picardi, the Vatican's prosecutor—referred to in Vatican-speak as the Promoter of Justice—explained that the nugget had passed through too many hands and thus any additional fingerprinting was useless. Arru also asked the court to remove any evidence garnered from Gabriele during conversations with the head of the Vatican police that were conducted without a lawyer present. She also asked that information gathered via a hidden camera placed in Gabriele's Vatican City apartment not be entered into evidence because it had not been authorized. The judge ruled that the conversations were inadmissible, but that the hidden camera was actually authorized, meaning the surveillance evidence could be used against the butler.

Arru also asked that detailed information garnered from a commission of cardinals that was ordered by the Pope that ran as a parallel investigation into the [VatiLeaks scandal](#) be admitted into this case. The judge declined to allow it into the court dossier unless the pope himself actually requests that it be used in this criminal trial.

**This trial will never even touch on the larger questions in the case, including who was the mastermind behind the leaks**



**Pope Benedict XVI's former butler Paolo Gabriele (right) sits in the courtroom of the Vatican tribunal, at the Vatican, Saturday, Sept. 29, 2012. The Vatican opened the public trial Saturday of the pope's butler for allegedly stealing and leaking papal correspondence to a journalist. L'Osservatore Romano / AP Photo.**

The trial will reconvene on Tuesday, October 2, with Gabriele giving testimony in his defense. Unlike other court systems, the Vatican tribunal relies on the head judge to pose all questions to the witnesses on the stand. There is no cross-examination of witnesses and even though Gabriele has already confessed to leaking the documents, his admission must be corroborated. He is not considered a reliable witness because it is assumed in the Vatican court that he could be lying to protect himself or others.

The pope's personal secretary, George Ganswein, will also be called to the witness stand, along with Cristina Cernetti, one of the four nuns who takes care of the pope's daily needs. Cernetti would have worked very closely with Gabriele in his capacity as papal butler.

The trial is expected to wrap up sometime next week, putting an end to one of the most embarrassing

scandals the Catholic Church has endured. But despite the seeming transparency with reporters in the courtroom and a first-ever glimpse at the inner workings of the Vatican City's wheels of justice, the fact is that this trial will never even touch on the larger questions in the case, including who was the mastermind behind the leaks. It seems implausible to most people that Gabriele would have had the insider knowledge to know just which documents would hurt the church the most, and which would highlight the sort of financial corruption and infighting these leaks expose.

By the end of the trial there will be little doubt that the butler did it, but what will be missing is any explanation as to why.

<http://www.thedailybeast.com/articles/2012/09/29/inside-the-trial-of-the-pope-s-butler.html>

## Town debates future of house of Hitler's birth

By **GEORGE JAHN** | *Associated Press* – Thu, Sep 27, 2012

BRAUNAU, Austria (AP) — Living space in Braunau is scarce, but an imposing Renaissance-era building stands empty in this post-card pretty Austrian town because of the sinister shadow cast by a former tenant: Adolf Hitler.

With its thick walls, huge arched doorway and deep-set windows, the 500-year-old house near the town square would normally be prime property. Because Hitler was born here, it has become a huge headache for town fathers forced into deciding what to do with a landmark so intimately linked to evil.

The building was most recently used as a workshop for the mentally handicapped, which some saw as atonement for the murders of tens of thousands of disabled people by the Nazi regime. But that tenant moved out last year for more modern quarters.

The departure reignited debate on what to do with the house that burst from the town hall chamber into the public domain last week after the mayor declared that he preferred creating apartments over turning the building into an anti-Nazi memorial.

"We are already stigmatized," Johannes Waidbacher told the Austrian daily *Der Standard*. "We, as the town of Braunau, are not ready to assume responsibility for the outbreak of World War II."

That sparked a storm of criticism, with Waidbacher accused of trying to bury memories of the Nazi past.

The comments were particularly ill-received due to the fact that Braunau's town council only withdrew honorary citizenship from Hitler last year, 78 years after the Nazi dictator was given the accolade — as did nearly a dozen other towns and cities after checking their archives.

Stung by the criticism, Waidbacher has since stepped back, saying he can conceive of "all possible uses" for the building.

On Thursday, Waidbacher expressed surprise at the vehement reaction his comments caused, saying he did not mean to make light of the significance of the house. "Our town has definitely done its homework as far as its past is concerned," he told The Associated Press. Nonetheless, concerns about the building's fate continue to reverberate on the ancient cobble-stoned streets of this town of 16,600.

One major fear: The house could fill up with Hitler worshippers if converted into living space.

"These are certainly people we don't want here," said town council member Harry Buchmayr, noting that most visitors are not normal tourists but neo-Nazis stopping to pay homage to Hitler, even though he spent only the first few months of his life in the building.

And it's unclear who else might want to take up residence in the house.

"I wouldn't want to live there," said 19-year-old Susanne Duerr, as she paused from pushing her baby carriage to gaze at the yellow stucco building. "I think I would have a bad conscience."

Other townsfolk old enough to remember the Fuehrer echo that sentiment. Georg Hoedl, 88, recalls Hitler as the man who dragged depression-era Austria and Germany out of the kind of abject poverty that forced him to go begging. But he also is aware of the evil Hitler spawned.

"There should be something else inside, something cultural. But apartments — I'm not for that," he said. Wife Erika, 73, says that bearing the burden of the house's legacy "wouldn't be pleasant for the tenants — once they moved in they would be asked about this all the time."

Austria's Interior Ministry has rented the house since 1972 from the owner, a woman in her 60s who refuses to be identified publicly. The ministry has been careful to sublet only to tenants with no history of admiring Hitler. Asked about the debate, Interior Ministry spokeswoman Sonja Jell said the ministry remained "particularly sensitive" about the future uses of the building considering its legacy.

The owner refused a request by Braunau officials to let the city mount a sign on the house warning of the evils of the Nazi past. But an inscription on a chunk of granite on public property near the building calls out to passersby: "Never again fascism, never again war."

The building still has the initials MB in the iron grillwork above the massive wooden doorway. It stands for Martin Bormann, Hitler's private secretary, who bought the house shortly before World War II with thoughts of turning it into a shrine to the dictator.

The house is one of the few remaining structures directly linked to Hitler.

A house in nearby Leonding where he spent some teenage years is now used to store coffins for the town cemetery. At that graveyard, the tombstone marking the grave of Adolf Hitler's parents, a place of pilgrimage for neo-Nazis, was removed last year at the request of a descendant. A school Hitler attended in Fischlham, also near Braunau, displays a plaque condemning his crimes against humanity.

The underground bunker in Berlin where Hitler committed suicide on April 30, 1945, was demolished after the war. It was left vacant until the East German government built an apartment complex around the site in the late 1980s. The apartments, which are still occupied, overlook the German capital's monument to victims of the Holocaust.

Ultimately, it's the owner who will decide the Braunau building's fate. She's known to be opposed to turning it into a Holocaust memorial, meaning there's still a chance it could be converted into apartments.

That's a nightmare scenario for Buchmayr, a member of Austria's Socialist Party that has done much over the past four decades to sensitize citizens to their country's Nazi past.

"You can't simply wish it away," Buchmayr said of the house. "Unfortunately we have it here."

"Hitler was born here."



**Exterior view of Adolf Hitler's birth house in Braunau am Inn, Austria, Thursday, Sept. 27, 2012. With its thick walls, huge arched doorway and deep-set windows, the 500-year old house near the town square would normally be prime property. Because Hitler was born here, it has become a huge headache for town fathers forced into deciding what to do with a landmark so intimately linked to evil. (AP Photo / Kerstin Joensson)**



**Exterior view of Adolf Hitler's birth house in Braunau am Inn, Austria, Thursday, Sept. 27, 2012. With its thick walls, huge arched doorway and deep-set windows, the 500-year old house near the town square would normally be prime property. Because Hitler was born here, it has become a huge headache for town fathers forced into deciding what to do with a landmark so intimately linked to evil. (AP Photo / Kerstin Joensson)**

**<http://news.yahoo.com/town-debates-future-house-hitlers-birth-162253013.html>**

# Mocking Muhammad Is Not Hate Speech

by Daniel Pipes

[FoxNews.com](http://www.foxnews.com) September 24, 2012

To stop Islamist violence over perceived insults to Muhammad, I argued in a [FoxNews.com](http://www.foxnews.com) article on Friday, editors and producers daily should display cartoons of Muhammad "until the Islamists get used to the fact that we turn sacred cows into hamburger."

This appeal prompted a solemn reply from [Sheila Musaji](http://www.foxnews.com) of The American Muslim website, who deemed it "irresponsible and beyond the pale." Why so? Because, as she puts it, "The solution to escalating violence and hate speech is not more hate speech."

That sounds sensible enough. But does mocking Muhammad, burning a Koran, or calling Islam a cult constitute hate speech? And what about the [respectful representations](http://www.foxnews.com) of Muhammad in the buildings of the U.S. Supreme Court or the New York State Supreme Court? Even they caused upset and rioting.

*Hate speech*, legal authorities agree, involves words directed against a category of persons. Here's a typical definition, from [USLegal.com](http://www.uslegal.com): "incitement to hatred primarily against a group of persons defined in terms of race, ethnicity, national origin, gender, religion, sexual orientation, and the like."

Attacking the sanctities of a religion, I submit, is quite unlike targeting the faithful of that religion. The former is protected speech, part of the give and take of the market place of ideas, not all of which are pretty. Freedom of speech means the freedom to insult and be obnoxious. So long as it does not include incitement or information that urges criminal action, nastiness is an essential part of our heritage.

On a personal note, I have had to learn to live with torrents of vulgar venom, in speech and in pictures alike, from those who disagree with me; you don't hear me whining about it. More broadly, Catholics, Jews, Mormons, and other faith communities in the West have learned since the Enlightenment to endure vicious lacerations on their symbols and doctrines.

If proof be needed, recall Monty Python's *Life of Brian*, Terrence McNally's *Corpus Christi*, Andres Serrano's *Piss Christi*, and Chris Ofili's *The Holy Virgin Mary*. Or the avalanche of [antisemitic cartoons](http://www.foxnews.com) spewing from Muslims.

For an over-the-top recent example, *The Onion* humor website published a cartoon under the heading, "[No One Murdered Because of This Image](http://www.foxnews.com)." It shows Moses, Jesus, Ganesha, and Buddha in the clouds, engaged in what the caption delicately understates as "a lascivious sex act of considerable depravity." As the *Onion* mock-reportingly but accurately goes on, "Though some members of the Jewish, Christian, Hindu, and Buddhist faiths were reportedly offended by the image, sources confirmed that upon seeing it, they simply shook their heads, rolled their eyes, and continued on with their day."

I asked for the cartoons to be published again and again to establish that Islamists must not chip away at the freedom to mock and insult by hiding behind bogus claims of incitement. Name an instance, Ms Musaji, when biting remarks about Muhammad, the Koran, or Islam have led to riots and murders by non-Muslims against Muslims?

I cannot think of a single one.

When attacks on Muslims take place, they occur in response to terrorism by Muslims; that's no excuse, to be sure, but it does indicate that violence against Muslims has no connection with lampooning Muhammad or desecrating Korans. Muslims need to grow thick skins like everyone else; this is one of the by-products of globalization. The insulation of old is gone for good.



**Islamists want to remove a marble frieze in the U.S. Supreme Court building that dates from the 1930s and depicts Muhammad as a lawgiver.**

To make matters worse, Islamists tell us [Be Careful with Muhammad!](http://www.foxnews.com) and threaten those with the temerity to discuss, draw, or even [pretend to draw](http://www.foxnews.com) the prophet of Islam, even as they freely disparage and [insult other religions](http://www.foxnews.com). I can cite many [examples](http://www.foxnews.com) of actors, satirists, artists, cartoonists, writers, editors, publishers, ombudsmen, and others openly admitting their intimidation about discussing Islamic topics, a problem even Ms Musaji herself has [acknowledged](http://www.foxnews.com).

To cool the temperature, Muslims can take two steps: end terrorism and stop the rioting over cartoons and novels. That will cause the antagonism toward Islam built up over the past decade to subside. At that point, I will happily retract my appeal to editors and producers to flaunt offensive cartoons of Muhammad.

Mr. Pipes ([www.DanielPipes.org](http://www.DanielPipes.org)) is president of the Middle East Forum. © 2012 by Daniel Pipes. All rights reserved.

**Sep. 24, 2012 update:** A current example of anti-Christian venom: Using the most vulgar language possible, a cartoon posted prominently on the street in the German town of [Kassel](http://www.foxnews.com) has a heavenly voice announcing to a crucified Jesus that God had sex with

Jesus' mother. So far, much disgust but no riots. That said, protests by Christians lead to the removal of the cartoon from the street but it remained in the exhibition.



**An anti-Christian cartoon on the street in Germany**

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Dr Pipes

If you are serious about extending free expression, as you put it in the article, to inciting religious strife for the sake of free expression, then surely you would also

favour an opening up and a de-criminalising of the Holocaust debate in European countries and elsewhere where it is illegal.

After all, no Holocaust Revisionist has ever caused a civil disturbance nor been prosecuted for inciting violence, i.e. not committing moral turpitude.

As you may well be aware the current Holocaust-Shoah narrative has become an orthodoxy so full of lies that it needs to be cleaned up, and Revisionists have done the groundwork research for such a cleansing of rubbish that is distorting our understanding of world history.

On a personal note, after 17 years of refusing to believe in the official version of the Holocaust-Shoah narrative and enduring 17 years of legal persecution, I was finally declared a bankrupt by those who proved to be themselves morally and intellectually bankrupt because they refused to embrace the truth concept as a unifying principle in our dispute.

Cheers

Fredrick Toben

Adelaide

<http://www.danielpipes.org/11976/muhammad-hate-speech>

## So P!ssed! Tabloid curses for Mahmoud Ahmadinejad





By **Tom McGeveran**

11:35 am Sep. 25, 2012

**Each day, the New York tabloids vie to sell readers at the newsstands on outrageous headlines, dramatic photography, and, occasionally, great reporting. Who is today's winner?**

**Och!-madinejad**

I think these are the biggest letters I've ever seen on the front of the *Daily News*. "VILE" read the enormous red, white-outlined letters at the bottom of the page, over a picture of Iranian president Mahmoud Ahmadinejad flashing a peace sign in an Associated Press photo yesterday here in New York. Those giant letters are probably there to make up for the many, many smaller letters in the incredibly long dek: "SHAME on the UN for letting this anti-Semite speak on the most sacred day of the Jewish year."

Denis Hamill doesn't seem to know how to pull out of his screed, repeating several phrases from his lead again at the bottom ("Even New York, the most tolerant city in the world, has its limits") in what looks more like a printing or editing error than a callback. An editorial further along makes the rather useless argument that the United Nations should ban Ahmadinejad; it's simply not ever going to happen, is it?

In the meantime, my favorite, and I think the most reasoned reaction to Ahmadinejad's strange utterances (which included a statement that Israel has no history in the Middle East and that he expects the nation to be "eliminated" in due course, and that friends of Salman Rushdie shouldn't admit he's in the United States) actually came from White House press secretary Jay Carney: "President Ahmadinejad says foolish, offensive and sometimes unintelligible things with great regularity."

To decide not to be bothered by Ahmadinejad's strange proclamations is not to fail to take seriously his state's nuclear ambitions, the threat it poses to Israel, the role it may be playing in Syrian atrocities, or the well-documented human rights abuses it has perpetuated inside Iran.

But if the General Assembly is going to be held during High Holy Days, and if Iran is not yet wholly disenfranchised by the U.N. for its failure to comply with oversight measures concerning its nuclear program, and if Iran is to be included among the countries that supply a representative for the unaligned states in the body, then I'm not sure how any of this could have been avoided, or what it means to condemn the U.N.

But if the U.N. is a favorite whipping boy of both tabloids, it's been an especially ripe target for the *Post*, [which famously Photoshopped a picture of two](#)

[members of the Security Council as weasels](#) for their position on newly released evidence of an Iraqi nuclear program, which is funny since it turns out the weasels were right.

Today, though, they're both more and less outraged than the *News*. More, because they used a curse word. (It was enough to make Pat Kiernan refuse to hold up the paper for the cameras this morning in his daily "In the Papers" segment on NY1. "SH!T" is actually the word.) Less, because they're not really targeting the U.N. this time.

"PEACE OF SH!T" is the hed, referring to that A.P. photo of Ahmadinejad flashing two fingers.

(I think in my real life I would reserve the word "vile" for a worse class of person than "piece of shit," though its impact on a front page is probably profounder than in the vernacular.)

"A'jad flashes 'love' at UN but spews anti-Israel hate" reads the much simpler dek.

**Pigskins**

Some New York fans may be about ready to give up on this NFL season before it even gets going. Darrelle Revis is done for the season with a torn ACL, which means the Jets may be done as a playoff contender, too. And the game in which he was injured was a sloppy affair, poorly played and poorly officiated. But that was nothing compared to what happened last night:

"Replacement refs rob Packers of win" reads a thin strip along the bottom of today's *Post* front page; a strip along the left of the *News* has the Revis news and touts a "NEW LOW FOR SCAB REFS."

(It's probably worth noting that that story is a late-edition swap for an amazed piece about J.K. Rowling's new book. Elements of the book's character were unearthed in a new profile in *The New Yorker* in which Ian Parker describes some very ... *adult* moments. "J.K. GOES FROM POTTER TO MUCH HOTTER" reads the text in editions preceding the sports final that had the scab-refs story.)

**Observations:**

For the same reasons Pat Kiernan wouldn't show the paper on TV this morning, and even though I personally think it's less strong, I think "SH!T" will fly off the newsstands today. I also think "VILE" would have worked better in white with a black outline; it's a technical matter but red, while a loud color, is a lower contrast than white on a full-color photo background that is as dark as Ahmadinejad's suit, right? Still, that's the only mistake, in my opinion, the *News* made on its final-edition front, except for the mistake of not stooping to vulgarity.

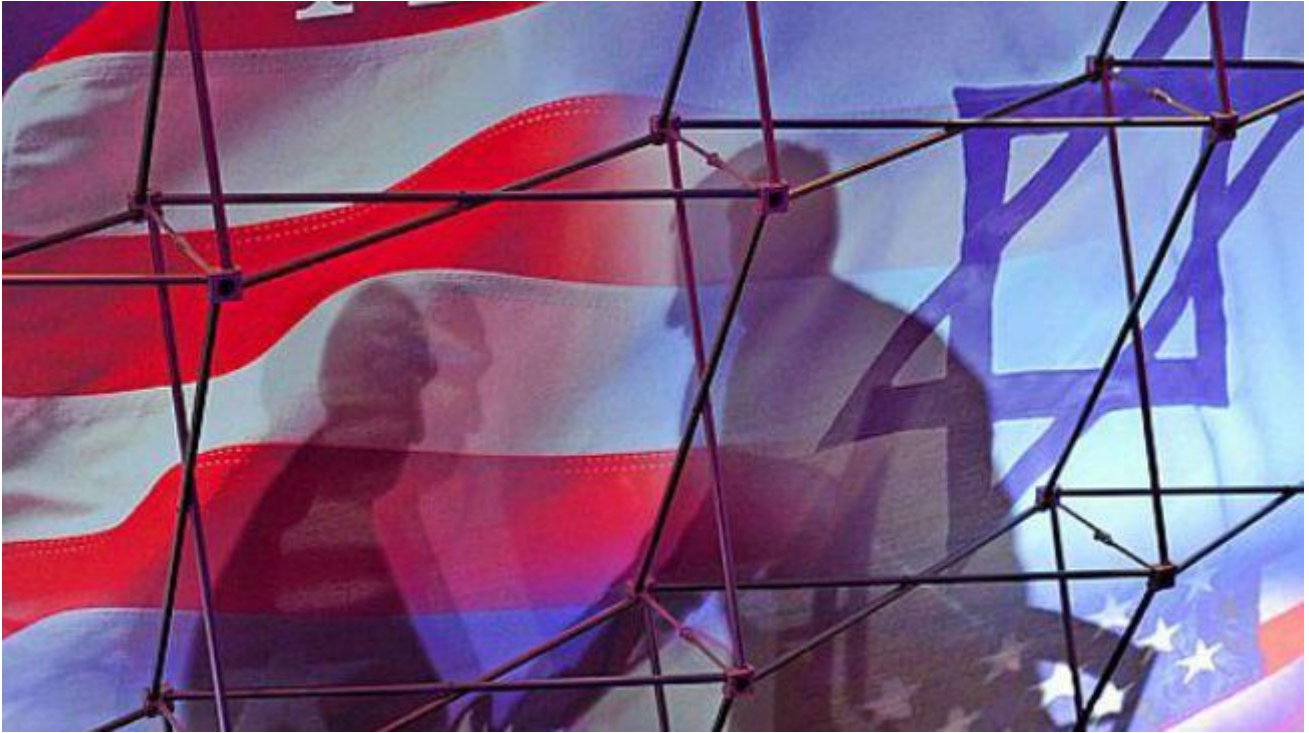
**Winner: New York Post.**

<http://www.capitalnewyork.com/article/media/2012/09/6537495/so-pssed-tabloid-curses-mahmoud-ahmadinejad>

## Second Zionist 9/11 in the making for war on Iran: Analyst

Thursday September 27, 2012 5:42PM GMT

**WINEP, like AIPAC, is a criminal organization - a viper's nest of unregistered agents of a foreign power. Even if they were not advocating mass murder and high treason, and calling for the silencing of opposition to the 9/11 coup d'état that they and/or their fellow travelers helped orchestrate, they should all be arrested and sent to prison."**



Political columnist, Kevin Barrett

**Zionist organizations such as Washington Institute for Near East Policy (WINEP) are overtly plotting "another 9/11-style mass murder" of Americans to justify a military aggression against Iran, an analyst says.**

"Covering up 9/11 is bad enough. But when Zionist front organizations like WINEP openly call for another 9/11-style mass murder of Americans to launch a war against Iran, it is time for the American people to put these organizations out of business," Kevin Barrett wrote in an article on the Press TV website. Last Friday, Patrick Clawson, WINEP's Director for Research, suggested that the US should work covertly and through means of force to provoke Iran to take the first shot against the US or Israel. Otherwise, he said, starting a war with Iran will be really hard to accomplish.

"I frankly think that crisis initiation is really tough," said Clawson, "And it's very hard for me to see how the United States ... uh ... President can get us to war with Iran."

As a consequence, Clawson said he was led to conclude that "the traditional way [that] America gets to war is what would be best for US interests."

He then went on to recount a series of controversial incidents in American history - the attack on Pearl Harbor, the sinking of the *Lusitania*, the Gulf of Tonkin incident, and the blowing up of the *USS Maine* - that US presidents "had to wait for" before taking America to war.

"So, if in fact the Iranians aren't going to compromise," the Israel lobbyist concluded with a smirk on his face, "it would be best if somebody else started the war."

***"One can combine other means of pressure with sanctions. I mentioned that explosion on August 17th. We could step up the pressure. I mean look people, Iranian submarines periodically go down; someday one of them may not come up. Who would know why? We can do a variety of things if we wish to increase the pressure. I'm not advocating that but I'm just suggesting that ... this is not an 'either or' proposition.... We are in the game of using covert means against the Iranians. We could get nastier at that."***

The analyst noted that what Clawson didn't say, but certainly implied, was that "America's 'war on terror', actually a war on Islam for Israel, 'had to wait for' the false-flag attack of 9/11."

"WINEP, like AIPAC, is a criminal organization - a viper's nest of unregistered agents of a foreign power. Even if they were not advocating mass murder and high treason, and calling for the silencing of opposition to the 9/11 coup d'état that they and/or their fellow travelers helped orchestrate, they should all be arrested and sent to prison," Barrett added.

"But when they cross the line and advocate the mass murder of Americans to trigger a war for Israel that could easily become World War Three, it's time to shut them down, lock them up, and start building scaffolds. They call it 'Near East Policy'. I call it high treason and conspiracy to commit mass murder," the analyst concluded.

HMV/SS

<http://www.presstv.ir/detail/263840.html>

***Related Interviews:***



**West will twist Ahmadinejad remarks at UN: Analyst**



**WINEP's "Near East Policy": Silence the truthers, stage another 9/11!**